American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

Vol. VI.—*New Series.* **BALTIMORE, MD. MARCH 26, 1845.** **No. 45.**

American Agricultural Association, New York.

We have received a copy of the constitution and by-laws of this society, recently established in the city of N. York. From this document we learn that the objects in view are,

1. The discussion of topics connected with Agriculture, Horticulture and Arboriculture;

2. The procuring of original, practical and scientific experiments in these arts, and of essays, papers and lectures, for publication, in a series of transactions.

3. The establishment of a laboratory, for the examination of manures, composts and marls, and the investigation of the mineral food of plants, fruits and seeds.

4. The establishment of an interchange of fruits, seeds and scions, with other Societies, and among the members of this society.

5. The establishment of an Agricultural Library.

6. The founding of a Museum of seeds, fruits, specimens of choice varieties of plants, models of implements and buildings, pictures of improved animals, together with a collection of geological specimens, fossil manures and other subjects relating to agriculture.

The Hon. Luther Bradish, is President of the association, and the Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, Tho. A. Emmet, Hu. Maxwell, and other distinguished and scientific citizens, vice presidents, &c. The following report on Guano was made in obedience to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the association on the 13th March, inst.:

REPORT ON GUANO.

"*Resolved*,—That the Association cause an analysis to be made of the cargoes of guano from Ichaboe and Peru, now in the market for the use of members and all persons in the neighborhood; and that a report be drawn up with the analysis containing suggestions for the application of the manure; the whole to be published as early as practicable in the agricultural papers of this city and vicinity."

Peruvian Guano.

Uric acid	10·5
Ammonia	19·0
Phosphoric acid	14·0
Lime and magnesia	16·0
Salts of soda and potash	6·0
Oxalic acid, with carbonic and muriatic acids	13 0
Water	13 0
Sand	2·0
Volatile and organic matters	6·5
	100 00

Ichaboe Guano.

Ammonia	13·5
Humic acid	4 0
Phosphates	25 0
Oxalic, &c., acids	20·0
Salts of soda, &c.	7·0
Water and volatile matter	27·5
Sand	3 0
	100·00

Prices and Relative Value of Peruvian and African Guano.—These specimens are both very fair, and represent the peculiarities of the two kinds of guano. The absence of uric acid in the African variety, is the cause of its inferiority; for that body decaying gradually in the soil, continues to yield carbonate for a long time, so that the stimulating effects of the guano are seen the next year, whilst the African is more fleeting. The prices of the two are, for Peruvian $45, and for African $35 per ton, for quantities amounting to five tons; and this may be considered, all things being taken into the account, a fair representation of their value in agriculture.

The African being soluble to the extent of 40 per cent., is better adapted for watering plants, and where very rapid growth is wanted. The Peruvian, on the other hand, acts for a longer time, and is better calculated for crops which continue to grow vigorously during many weeks. The two will probably produce very similar effects for one crop; but the Peruvian is much more active on the second crop.

Crops to which it is Applied.—It is hardly necessary to state, that the application may be made to every crop, for experiments are hardly multiplied with nearly every common plant or tree: to enumerate a few is sufficient. Wheat, corn, grass, the cerealia, sugar cane, tobacco, apple, pear, and other fruit trees, flowers, cabbages, turnips, and corn, are more benefitted than grass, oats, or such as require less—the chief effect of the manure being due to the quantity of the ammonia it contains. The reason guano is serviceable to all plants, arises from its containing every saline and organic matter they require as food.

Kinds of Soil to which it may be Applied.—It has been used beneficially on all soils; for as it contains every element neccessary to plants, it is independent of the quality of the soil—*one great point* being attended to, that the land be in *good tilth*; for, otherwise, the tender roots of the vegetable find an obstruction to free growth, and are crippled. Poor, well-tilled soils exhibit most increase by guano, for in them some essential to the growth of plants is more likely to absent.

Amount to be Applied.—On wheat 250 lbs. per acre will be an average for a fair soil; 300 lbs. for one that is poor, and 200 for a good soil. Corn, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, and garden vegetables, will require 300 lbs. in fair lands; but the amount may be diminished by 50 lbs., if two applications are made instead of one. For grass, rye and oats, 200 lbs. will be enough.

Time and Mode of Application.—Seeds may be prepared by soaking in a solution of two lbs. of guano to the gallon of water, and this will answer for a first manuring, if they are left sufficiently long to exhibit signs of germination. Wheat and other small grains should be steeped in this solution about sixty hours, corn about one hundred hours. Thus steeped, the seeds of smut will also be destroyed. Half the quantity the acre to be applied when the plant has fairly started, and is in second leaf. By this timely addition, the effects of many insects are avoided, and the seedling at once takes on a robust habit. The remaining half should be applied to the small grain crops when they are throwing out new stems, or tillering; to corn, as the tassel appears, or at the second hoeing, and so with other hoed crops. This application should be made, therefore, at the latest period of working, and as nearly before flowering as practicable. The guano should be sowed with a mixture of fine soil, gypsum or charcoal, to give it bulk, and divide the particles. No lumps should be thrown amongst the plants, for they burn them; and where an extensive application is to be made, it is better to screen the manure and pound the lumps. In sowing, reach the soil, if possible, for it is unservicable to sprinkle it on the plants, and frequently destroys them. Select a season when the land is wet or moist, or when rain may be expected; for in dry weather the guano does not answer well, or even does injury, by acting as a caustic on vegetation. But if the crop suits, always prefer manuring the plant or hill; do this whilst hoeing; less guano is thus used, and more certain effects result. One teaspoonful to the hill of corn, tobacco, potatoes, &c., is an abundance for each application. If a solution be preferred, mix one pound in ten gallons of water, and water sparingly with this on the soil, and not *on the plants*, at the times before mentioned, taking care to stir up the insoluble portion when applied. For this purpose, the African variety will be most suitable. Or, where rapid growth is wanted, irrespective of seed, the clear solution may be applied; the insoluble matter (phosphates, &c.) being reserved for wheat and corn. Guano may be composted with common soil, or anything but *lime* and *unleached ashes*; for these liberate the free ammonia, and thus diminish the effects of the manure.

Value, Compared with other Manures.—So far as the experiments in England and Scotland may be adduced, one cwt. of guano is equal to about five tons of farm-yard manure on an average; but it is much higher for turnips than for grass, &c. It would be advisable that in the very different climate of the United States, comparative experiments be made on this point. Let twenty single cart loads of stable manure be used per acre on wheat, corn, &c., and contrasted with four cwt. of guano. It would also be of service to the agricultural world, that some experiments were made on the value of the organic and inorganic portions of guano. A plot of ground eight square yards may be divided into two parts, half manured with the ordinary guano, and half with the ashes remaining after burning. In this way the proportionate effect of the organic and saline parts would be estimated, and the conclusion be serviceable, insomuch as the saline matters can be mixed into a compost for a trifling sum, and thus the expense of guano avoided.

D. P. Gardner, M. D.

Notice.—This publication is made by the American Agricultural Association, not that parties may be induced to purchase guano, but that attention may be called to the varieties for sale, and other particulars for the diffusion of correct information. It is their intention to examine all available manures, and make them known publicly, as well as the results of careful experiments in agriculture, horticulture, and the management of stock, and to issue not only information from time to time, but a series of Transactions, embodying the particulars of their experiments, analyses, &c. All those wishing to advance the cause of improvement are respectfully solicited to become members and forward suggestions for the advancement of agriculture. Letters or communications to be addressed, post-paid, to the Secretary of the Executive Committee, Dr. D. P. Gardner, 412, Fourth street, New York. By order of Executive Committee.

March 12, 1845. R. L. Pell, *Chairman.*

Colic in Horses.—Horses attacked with this fearful disease are speedily and effectually relieved by the following simple remedy. Dissolve, in a quart of pure water, as much salt as will thoroughly saturate the liquid, and drench the animal thoroughly until you discover symptoms of relief. The same is good for the bots.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Green Corn every day.—A friend writing to us from Cuba says:—"Here in the Island of Cuba, the thermometer is rarely if ever below sixty degrees. The cultivators of the soil here harvest two crops of corn annually, so that the Havana market is supplied with green corn every day in the year." We should like the corn but not the climate.—*Me. Cult.*

In all your reckonings, be careful to remember the final account.

From the Boston Cultivator.

TENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE, MARCH 11th.

Hon. Levi Lincoln presiding. Subject, "Composting Manures." Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of this city opened the discussion, and occupied most of the evening in a very able and deeply interesting, scientific and practical lecture. As this is a subject of the greatest importance to the farmer, and this lecture is well calculated to aid him in his works of improvement, the President and many members of the meeting expressed a desire that editors of agricultural papers would procure a copy of this lecture for publication. We shall give it to our readers soon, in several numbers.

After Dr. Jackson concluded his lecture, Mr Buckminister, of the Ploughman, observed that there was a great difference in the value of peat. Some kinds afforded much more nutriment to plants than others. He said that he purchased 100 lbs. of guano, last spring at $6 per hundred. He put it on corn and found but very little advantage from it. He mixed it with loam before applying it.

Mr. Able Gleason, said that the gentleman from Farmingham might have used guano injudiciously. He remarked that he had made several experiments on salt as a manure without any advantage; he afterwards used it mixed with mud, and it was plain to be seen that it was profitable.

Hon. Morrill Allen said as follows, verbatim:—

"Were I a scientific man, to which character very little pretence is made, it would not be deemed most useful here, to confine attention to philosophical principles. In saying this, it is not intended to give any intimation that such principles are of minor importance, as the foundation of the farmer's practice, or to diminish aught of the obligations we are under to geologists and chemists, who occasionally with great kindness, point out to us the course which science approves in building the compost heap. In this generation it is certain that all farmers cannot become theoretical philosophers, we can catch something from the light of science as we proceed, but we must depend very much on practical hints for the correction of past errors, and improvements in our future course. Hence interchanges in views and details of personal practices, may be among the most effective means of inciting inquiry and promoting improvement in meetings which are not continued long enough in one season to admit of much systematic instruction.

Nothing more will now be attempted by me than a plain narration of the course pursued in composting manure. My errors which have been many shall not be concealed, and what are now regarded as improvements, shall be fairly stated; perhaps the experience of some other farmer may prove them more imaginary than real.

My lot was cast on a small piece of land, which had long been under the management of a mechanic, and as seemed to me chiefly under his neglect. On the hedges with which it was surrounded, and on the hill sides of the highway, almost every substance nutritive to plants, had been suffered for ages to accumulate. The first object was to make these materials available and effective. For which purpose the hedges were dug and piled up. The same operations were performed on the sides of the road. But this hard work, which seemed to me deserving some commendation, was found to be an enterprise of great hazard. The facts are mentioned to show how great has been the change in the views of men within a period of 40 years. Immediately on the commencement of the work of digging hedges and piling the soil, a clamor was raised against such processes.

First it was said such labor must be useless; then doubts were expressed of the solvency of the operator; then complaint was made that so much soil was taken from the highway, and some angry threats of prosecution were made. On discovering that no law of the Commonwealth had been transgressed, a new mode of attack was resorted to, and it was loudly proclaimed that a minister of religion, could not have any very serious concern for the welfare of souls, who made such ripping work with soils. This attack might have proved fatal, feeble as I was in ability, and very imperfectly educated for my profession, but fortunately for me, a good number of my parishioners had discovered that some bread was absolutely necessary to keep soul and body together during the allotted term of our pilgrimage on earth. This happy discovery saved my professional character from demolition.

Ridicule and contempt are often the last resort of opposition. My name, I suppose, in scorn was attached to heaps of earth in the way side, and attention was often called to them in the phrase, "There are more Allenites." If this was meant in reproach, it certainly was never felt as such; on the contrary it was esteemed one of the highest honors conferred on me. I have since had the pleasure of seeing those piles rising in every town in the county of Plymouth, and feel much more highly honored in having my humble name attached to one of these heaps of rich earth, than I could in its attachment to any extent of newly acquired and cultivated territory.

When the temper of censure had to some extent been worked down, the materials for enriching my fields, which at first appeared in great quantities, had been nearly worked up. New means and methods of composting manure became necessary. Among the first adopted was the carting of a large quantity of loam, and forming a heap on the back side of my house. From the sink spout to this heap a trough was placed to convey the soap suds, pot liquor, and whatever else containing salts which was cast into the sink. The heap was shoveled over two or three times in the season, after which it was found to be a very efficacious manure. This course I have discovered no occasion to change. Eight or ten loads are made in this manner every year.

The barn yard was yearly replenished with such materials as could be obtained and were supposed best adapted to the fields on which the compost was to be applied. Formerly it was my practice to plough and harrow the yard five or six times in a season; this practice for many years has been discontinued, under a conviction, that in the barn yard where there is much of the odor of animals, stirring causes the escape of more salts into the atmosphere than will be imbibed from it. This is not true of every compost heap.

My present course is to cart loam into the yard in the fall, keep the stock in the yard through the winter, and in the spring cart on another quantity of loam, covering completely the droppings of the cattle, and all the refuse hay collected during the winter. In this state it is suffered to remain till about three weeks before the time of using it, when it is ploughed and harrowed and the whole mass will be sufficiently pulverized for use. This summer compost of the yard is invariably used for mowing grounds in the fall; heaping in the fields for use the next spring, has for many years been omitted as wasteful. The hog-sty cannot be managed in precisely the same manner as the barn yard; something of rougher materials may be placed in it; the ceaseless rooting of the swine will dissolve it.

What of compost can be manufactured at the house, barn and hog-sty will be less than should be applied to the farm. Beyond resources already mentioned, most farmers can do something; on almost every farm there are swamps rich in vegetable matter, and requiring only the action of frost and the atmosphere to reduce them to a state to nourish plants. On some farms there are extensive beds of peat, which many suppose not convertible into valuable manure without an expensive outlay for lime, ashes or some alkaline substance. This in my experience is not strictly true. Very good effects have been produced by peat mud dug in the fall spread on the land and ploughed in the next spring. But a better course is to dig it in the summer, place it in piles, let it be two or three years, shovelling it over occasionally, time and the action of the atmosphere will dissipate the acidity and tannin quality; we suppose also that in moving such a heap some gases nourishing to plants are drawn from the atmosphere. Where circumstances justify immediate expense, it may not be wise for farmers to employ several years in making compost of peat mud, but if no money can be spared in the case, let there be a system of annual operation, and presently we shall have a good supply of ripe manure for our land every year.

Loam, sand, clay and peat are the principal ingredients in the compost heap; with these earthy substances, should be mixed, every vegetable material and animal substance that can be collected. The earth is a great treasury for the substance of animal and vegetable life, she will freely make disbursements, suited to our wants, if we make our applications to the proper departments in her office."

At the close of the meeting Dr. Jackson presented some *cartridges* of artificial guano which he had made according to the *canons* of agriculture, and he hoped that some of the great *guns* would try them and *report* thereon. Mr. Buckminister presented to the meeting for distribution some corn prepared and forwarded to him for that purpose by Mr. Leonard Stone, of Watertown.

Mr. Stone gives the following mode of preparation, which we copy from the Ploughman; he states that he had thus prepared it for 20 years, and in no case had it been pulled up or injured by cows, squirrels, birds or fowls.

"Being prepared with an iron kettle, I pour one peck corn, half bushel dry ashes, one pound tar, and one and a half pails scalding water, stir until the tar is dissolved and incorporated with water; then add the corn, stir briskly, until the corn has taken up the tar, and the water becomes clear, then turn off the water and turn the tarred corn on the ashes, stir again briskly until the corn is completely coated with ashes, (the whole process not requiring more than five minutes) it is then fit for use and may be kept through the season and be ready for planting when wanted. Plaster or any other fertilizing substance that is pulverized and dry will answer the purpose of ashes."

TEN HILLS FARM.

The following description of Ten Hills Farm, the celebrated residence of Col. *Jaques*, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, is from the Albany Cultivator, one of whose editors having recently been there on a visit, the facts which he details will be found interesting to every one who takes delight in the noblest calling of man:

This farm, the residence of Col. SAMUEL JAQUES, is in Charlestown, about three miles from Boston. The location is one of the finest in the country. The Mystic river, which is here navigable for vessels of the largest class, forms the northern boundary, and the Middlesex canal and Medford turnpike pass through its centre. From a kind of promontory which embraces the northern part of the farm, and around which the Mystic makes a graceful curve, there rises, with gentle acclivity, a hill from whose top is presented a landscape view of most exquisite beauty and interest. Here, at once before the eye, is Charlestown, with Bunker Hill and its towering monument—a little beyond, is the city of Boston, with its harbor and shipping, and the bay, with its numerous green islands—scattered around, are the many handsome towns and villages which constitute the suburbs of the New England metropolis; the highly cultivated country, with all its varied features of hill and dale, forest and field, filling up the picture to the horizon on every side. But no description can do full justice to the diversified beauty of the scene.

Contiguous to this farm is Mount Benedict, on which stood the Ursuline convent which was burnt by a mob on the 11th August, 1834. The blackened and crumbling walls, with a scattered remnant of trees and shrubbery, are all that now remain of the objects which once adorned this memorable spot.

Many interesting reminiscences are associated with TEN HILLS. The first vessel constructed in Massachusetts, called "*Blessing of the Bay*," was built *here* in 1631, and a part of the wharf at which she was moored, is still to be seen! The first house here, was built by an English gentleman, in 16—, and a door, which is believed to have belonged to this house, now constitutes one of the hall-doors of the present mansion! The latter was built by the late Gen. E. Haskett Derby, who resided here for several years.

Col. Jaques has long been extensively known as a skilful breeder of various kinds of stock. Some of the first premiums of the Mass. State Ag. Society on Merino sheep, were awarded to him. He was also one of the first introducers of the Leicesters and South Downs—having received a premium of fifty dollars for the best Leicester buck in 1822; and from the year 1816 to 1834, he received from the Mass. Ag. Society in premiums on Merino, Leicester, and South Down sheep, the handsome sum of three hundred and twenty five dollars. He was also the owner of some of the first of the improved Short-horn cattle that were brought to this country. Among these were *Cœlebs* and *Flora*, imported in 1819. They were derived from the celebrated herd of Mr. Mason, of Chilton, Durham. From this pair, Col. J. bred several animals which were much admired—some of them received the highest prizes of the Mass. State Ag. Society, and sold at prices from $300 to $500 each, which at that early day were considered very high.

In 1823, Col. Jaques sold *Eclipse*, then two years old, to the Agricultural Society of Montreal, for $500. The

Montreal papers, in noticing his arrival there, declare him to have been superior in points and appearance, to any thing which could have been anticipated. (See extract from the Canadian Courant, in the New England Farmer, vol. 1, p. 350.]

According to the documents which accompanied the importation of Cœlebs and Flora, (copies of which have been placed in our hands,) the former was the grandson on both sides, of Mr. Colling's male *Comet*, which was sold for a thousand guineas. Flora's dam and sire were also both by Comet. Her dam was said to have given 33 quarts of milk per day. Cœlebs was a very popular animal and for several years earned his owner the round sums of from $500 to $600 per year; and during the time Col. J. owned him, no less than three thousand two hundred and thirty dollars were received. Many of his progeny were remarkable as milkers. In a letter received from Col. Jaques, dated Jan. 16th, last, he says,—"The different strains of Cœleb's blood are now daily talked of, and are eagerly sought after, in all parts of the country where his blood has been spread—particularly by our *milk-men*; and I am frequently called upon to go and see a fine cow whose blood can be traced back through several generations, to Cœlebs; and not unfrequently do I find a fine animal of the fifth or sixth generation, showing points almost equal to a full blood. Mr. Leonard Stone, of Watertown, one of our best and wealthiest farmers, says he had two cows by Joshua Coolidge's premium male, [a son of Cœlebs, which took a premium at Brighton in 1822,] that proved the best milkers he ever had, and he added that he would now be very glad to obtain a number of such cows, at $100 each."

There can be no doubt that Cœlebs caused a great improvement in the stock of Massachusetts and other sections where his progeny were introduced. The variety to which Col. Jaques has given the name of "CREAM POT BREED," originated from a cross of Cœlebs with two remarkable cows selected from what is called the native stock of the country.

The Cream-pot cows are distinguished for the quantity and particularly for the *richness* of their milk. Particular trials have been made with some individuals of this stock, and they have given at the rate of from seventeen to twenty-one pounds of butter per week. Col. J. has a few cows of this breed now on his farm. He would have had more, but the tempting offers of a hundred dollars a piece for his heifer calves, have induced him to part with most of them at an early age. We were shown the milk and cream from the cow *Gem*, and one or two others. The cream is of a very rich yellow color, and of uncommon thickness and tenacity.—That which had risen on pans of milk that had only stood eight hours, was so firm that after being seperated from the edge of the pan, it would almost hold together to be lifted by a fork.

The shape and points of these cows are remarkably good. Gem, which may be considered a fair specimen of the best of the family, is a very large bodied short-legged cow, with long, wide and deep hind quarters, a rich yellow and mellow skin, large milk veins and udder. Her color is dark red, which is a family characteristic. Her head and neck have not quite that fineness of some of the pure Durhams or Ayrshires, but her body, especially the hind quarter, is very near *right*, and her *handling* is first rate.

Judging from what we have seen, we should say, to sum up the qualities of the Cream-pots, that for the New England climate, lands of middling quality, and the combined purposes of the dairy, the shambles, and the yoke, they are not probably surpassed by any other stock.

In feeding his stock, Col. Jaques practices close economy. He has sometimes kept a herd of cows for the purpose of supplying milk for the market. The following is a system of feeding which he has followed with success. For 30 cows, cut with a machine 30 bushels for one feed; one-third common or English hay, one-third salt hay, and one-third rye or barley straw, add 30 quarts of wheat bran or shorts, and 10 quarts of oat and corn meal moistened with water. One bushel of this mixture is given to each cow in the morning and the same quantity at noon and in the evening. In addition to this, a peck of mangel wurtzel is given to each cow per day. This mode of feeding has been found to produce nearly as much milk as the best grass feed in summer. When no wheat bran or any kind of meal is given, the hay is fed without cutting.

Col. Jaques has favored us with some very valuable papers in reference to the introduction and improvement of stock in New England, and other matters, from which we design to form a separate article.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Register and Journal.

That a new system of planting must be adopted in the south is a singularly general opinion. For individuals to discover their errors, is not entirely a common occurrence; but for a whole country to be convinced of an erreneous course is assuredly singular, and a flattering omen of the probable correction of error. The least informed of our citizens appear to have picked up within a few months the solid reasons for a deviation from the track that we have been in for years, and the superior good sense of the northern farmers and their "mixed crops." This, with others, is certainly one of the lessons of practical wisdom, that the depressed state of things has taught our people, for the sheer fact is, this depression has set them to thinking.

The idea of a "full crop" of cotton, grew up with the article, in our planting community, and strange as true, it never was applied to any other production of agriculture throughout our country. Had the same idea got hold of the northern and western farmers, as regards the article of hemp, the same result would have followed, and long ere this, that plant would not have been worth raising.

Unfortunately for the south, the idea which we now can view as preposterous in the extreme, has in its result destroyed for the present the possibility of labor directed to the production of the great hitherto staple of the south finding a fair remuneration, and placed the country in the awkward state of embarrssment in which we find it. One assurance however, of a better state of things, is that unanmity of sentiment and views in the community as regards an immediate change of our course and the adoption of a wiser one.

A few days ago I was forcibly struck with the absurdly extravagant inconsistency of the course the country has been pursuing by observing a domestic incident. On sitting down to dinner, certainly not a sumptuous, but simply a comfortable one, I was astonished to see the number of States and Territories of the Union, with different parts of the habitable globe, that appeared to be called in requisition to provide for it. I saw before me a part of a ham from West phalia, a middle of bacon from Ohio, a piece of Fulton Market beef, potatoes from Connecticut, with onions from Massachusetts, a pudding, the basis of which was produced in South Carolina, mustard from England, sweet oil from Florence, pepper from the East Indies, sugar from the West Indies and coffee from Java. The desert, although simple, brought together the north and south—apples from Vermont and oranges from St. Augustine, etc., and last of all a Bologne sausage, made of no one knows what, but all the way from Italy, consequently like all other foreign preparations for the gourmand must be superior. The production of Zerez in the way of liquid, and a little of France, in the form of cognac, settled the account.

I confess I was left after a hearty dinner with the reflection that the *rationale* of all this could not be laid down, and as soon as possible I quit reflecting on the subject.

My last paper suggested to the planting interest the addition to their crops of INDIGO. This dye-stuff it must be recollected we import annually to a large amount, and this consideration, added to the fact, that no substitute has been found for it, the vast number of fabrics it is necessarily attached to, and the increase of our manufacturing establishment, most certainly offers a rational encouragement to direct our labor to its production. And to other considerations, that the labor required for its production, embraces but a short portion of the year, is light as any other cultivation; and admits attention to other valuable productions of agriculture, and last but not least the freight or transportation of this article is almost nominal.

The last consideration to those who notice the expense and the time required in the different transportations necessary to bring the article of cotton to market, will be kept in view and duly appreciated. A large amount in value can be put into a small package, and by keeping in a dry state this article does not deteriorate with age.

From a communication made by a dyer of no small celebrity in the north, it is evident that we have a superior climate and soils for the production of this dye-stuff, in addition to which the writer of this article had sent to him a sample of cotton fabric, the blue colors of which was given by the production mentioned in a paper heretofore, and which for a transparent hue could not be excelled. A future paper will give what may be to some new, and who may not be particularly acquainted with the mode of cultivation, the best soils and most approved mode; also the process of preparing the coloring matter for market.

SOUTH ALABAMA.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

"DIFFICULTY IN CHURNING BUTTER," OBVIATED.

THE last Number of the Cabinet contains an appeal to its editor and readers, on the difficulty of making butter in the winter, which, from its interesting source—"Young Wives"—and from its intrinsic merits, seems calculated to elicit prompt, and perhaps numerour replies. The following, which appears to embrace the true principle, and to be conclusive on the subject, is the result of the experience of a noted agriculturist, W. Allen, of N. Andover, published in the New England Farmer of January 14th, 1845, and is offered to the editor of the Cabinet for insertion, if nothing more eligible present. I regret that the inquiry appeared so late in the season, that the cause of the evil—the cold weather—will have passed away before the remedy can have reached the sufferers; and I trust "Young Wives" will not think me unreasonable, if, as an indemnity for the slight labour caused me in transcribing and in research, I request them *accurately* to test it on the first return of the cold weather of the ensuing winter, and to spend the time saved in a single process of churning, in giving, through the Farmers' Cabinet, the result to the public, and to INDEX.

Philadelphia, Second mo., 1845.

"Having thought much on the subject, and experienced all the uncertain results of which others complain, I have been led to the conclusion,—which experiments have confirmed—that there is a certain degree of heat,—could it be ascertained—to which the cream might be raised, which would ensure a quick process in the formation and seperation of the butter from the whey or milk, at the same time preserve the quality of the butter, and prevent that frothiness and softness which are the never failing result of long continued churning.

"To ascertain the degree of heat necessary to insure a short process, we heated the cream on the hearth to about 72 or 73 degrees—this, with heat in the churn, which was scalded with boiling water, gave to the cream about 75° heat. In six or seven trials, during the months of November and December, the longest process in churning was twenty minutes, the shortest ten. The butter has been uniformly sweet and hard, and in nothing inferior to that made in October, except in colour. The last churning was on the 30th of December last. I attended to the whole process carefully. The cream when first put into the churn, was 80 degrees—I waited till the heat had fallen to 75 degrees, and immediately began the operation. The butter was formed and ready to take out of the churn in just ten minutes. By the way, I use, and have for several years, a rocking churn, and think it the best, all things taken into view, that has ever been in use in New England.

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"N. B. Since writing the above, one of my neighbours, hearing of my successful experimens, called on me to borrow my thermometer,* to make a similar experiment—he informed me that their two last trials to make butter, after churning twentyfour hours, had been unsuccessful. They accordingly prepared the cream as above directed, heating to 75 degrees—the butter came in five minutes—was hard and good for winter butter."

By the editor of the N. E. Farmer, T. G. Fessenden: "The above is a valuable paper, and establishes a fact of much importance in housekeeping economy. We have frequently recommended, and published the recommendations of others, to warm cream in cold weather, previous to any attempt to convert it into butter. But the temperature to which it should be raised, has not, so far as we know, been ascertained previous to the above mentioned experiments of our highly esteemed friend and correspondent."

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*The price of a suitable instrument is a dollar or less.—*Index.*

SEED.—Selections in seed cannot too carefully be made by the farmer. There is frequently a difference in yield in a crop from one kind of seed, of 100 per cent. over another from the same quality of land, and with similar treatment. Every species of grain, roots, and grasses is subject to this difference of yield, without apparent cause —*American Agriculturalist.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

☞ NORMAN HORSES—We call attention to the sale of Norman Horses, the advertisement of which will be found on another page.

HAUTERIVE'S SOLUTION—Wheat-growers and others are referred to the advertisement of Mr. F. W. Sweeny, offering to their consideration a chemical solution for the improvement of Wheat and other seeds. The testimonials presented by Mr. Sweeny, the Agent for this State, of the value of the solution, are of the highest order, and we understand he has many others which he would be happy to exhibit to gentlemen desirous of testing the virtues of the solution. Directions for its use are given in handbills, from which we extract the following:

"Put in a tight tub as much of the solution as is required for the quantity of Seed you have to soak—throw in the seed, and let it remain as follows: Wheat and Rye, 6 hours; Oats and Barley, 3 hours; Clover and other grass seed, 2 hours; Indian Corn, 18 to 24 hours."

HON. JOHN S. SKINNER.

We have seen intimations that Mr. Skinner, the third assistant Post Master General, would be removed, but we are unwilling to believe that the appointing power will inflict so serious a calamity upon the agricultural community as such an act would prove. We know that the planting and farming interest throughout the length and breadth of our land have ever viewed Mr. Skinner as a *national not as a party* man, as the property of the *whole country*, and not of any sectional part. It is now some twenty eight years since he first *established this journal*, and gave that impetus and momentum to *agricultural inquiry*, which has continued onward and onward in its march, until now, by means of the diffusive nature of the spirit of emulation which he has sown broadcast in every direction, no vale nor hill-top—no dell nor mountain—is to be seen, but leaves evidence of an improvement emanating from his paternal care. Nor do we hazard any thing when we assume as an undeniable fact, that, to the labors of *John S. Skinner*—by the creative influences of his writings—by the power of his unceasing toils directed to that end, MILLIONS UPON MILLIONS of DOLLARS, IN VALUE, HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE PROPERTY OF LAND OWNERS in this country. Possessing genius of the highest order, inspired with a lofty enthusiasm in the cause of agriculture, endowed with eminent literary attainments, *wielding a powerful and racy pen*, and animaded by a temperament that laughs to scorn all those impediments before waich ordinary men quail, he has ever triumphed over all obstacles, and pressing forward like a true knight, with indomitable courage, the planters of the South, and the farmers to the West, the North and the East, have ever found in him a champion and a friend. In a word, the elevation of John S. Skinner to his present post was hailed from the ocean's beach, to the far-off prairies of the west and the bayous of the sunny South, with feelings of grateful pleasure. Since he has been in office, the farmer and the planter, irrespective of party, have felt the benefits of his untiring watchfulness—of his unceasing care. Whilst they have seen him conducting the multifarious duties of his department with an industry, skill, intelligence and assiduity, never excelled, they felt the prouder, because its head was *John S. Shinner*, the father of American husbandry,—the planter and the farmer's friend. Than him, no man in this Union has a stronger hold upon the affections of the tillers of the soil—thousands of lips owned by those whose eyes never saw him, have sung and said his praise, and certain are we, that his continuance in office, would meet with a grateful response in every heart that is capable of appreciating those countless blessings which he has caused to flow over our wide-spread land—for by all engaged in the pursuit of agriculture JOHN S. SKINNER is considered the *father of American husbandry*.

CLOSE PLANTING OF CORN.

The Hon. *John M. Botts*, in an article in the *Southern Planter*, upon the subject of growing corn, says:

"In conclusion, let me say, that seventeen years experience in the cultivation of the corn crop has satisfied me that in rich lands generally, corn is planted too thin—*for it is impossible to gather a heavy crop if it is not put in the ground and suffered to grow.* I am an advocate for thick planting, (I mean of course, *on good corn land*,) because it shades the ground, keeps it moist, arrests the growth of grass, checks the influence of the sun, and requires less work, but chiefly because, with a fair season, it produces more corn."

This is not mere *opinion* with Mr. Botts, but opinion backed by experience and actual results, he having, the season before the last, raised 20 barrels of corn to the acre, and last year 13 barrels. He has, therefore, a right to speak with confidence of the utility of *close planting*. Indeed, he who will take the trouble to make a calculation, may very readily satisfy himself of the truth of Mr. B's proposition, that "*it is impossible to gather a heavy crop if it is not put in the ground*," as unless the requisite number of *stalks* be there, a large quantity of *ears* cannot be grown; and we are happy to find the opinion we have so often advanced, that *close planting* tends to prevent the *firing* of corn sustained by so competent a judge. We have always repudiated the idea so pertinaciously insisted upon by the generality of farmers, that wide planting was preventive, in droughts, of the corn being burnt up, as the phrase is. To us it always appeared reasonable and philosophic to suppose, that where the number of plants upon the ground were sufficient to afford *shade* between the rows, that, as a necessary consequence, moisture must be maintained, as the partial exclusion of the sun inevitably tended to arrest, to a certain extent, the process of evaporation, and consequently *prevented*, instead of promoted, the *firing* of the plants. If sufficient space be left between the rows for the free circulation of the air—and the rows be run north and south—the corn plants may be permitted to stand a foot apart in the rows without the least fear of detriment to the product, provided the land be rich enough to afford the requisite quantum of nutriment to the plants while maturing. We repeat it—let the soil be naturally rich enough, or made so by proper manures, to yield the required food, and it matters not how close the plants may stand in the rows provided they be not nearer than 12 or 18 inches apart, if the rows be at least three feet asunder. *Drought*, long continued, will, whether the corn be 3 or 5 feet apart, exhaust the soil of more or less of its moisture, and, of course, to a greater or lesser extent, affect the blades by evaporating their juices, but it is equally true, that this effect will be, to a less extent produced to *close*, than to wide planted corn, and for the simple reason, that the former keeps off the drying rays of the sun, and thus prevents the escape of moisture, while the latter augments evaporation, and exhausts the soil of its supply of water.

The *firing* of the blades of corn, is, we think more properly ascribable to the improper cutting of the roots by ploughing after the plants have attained considerable *height*, than to the distance at which they may be planted. The food which they derive from the *earth* is taken up by the *roots*, while in a state of solution, and it stands to reason, that, if these be cut off, the means of feeding being for a time stopt, that operation must be arrested, and hence an impairment of the condition of the plants will follow, as, without the supply being continuous, healthfulness cannot be preserved, and the evidence of decay manifests itself in the changed condition and color of the blades or lungs of the plants, which, for want of the salts of the earth, which can only be furnished in a liquid state, must, of necessity, become exhausted of their chief support.

Corn worked with the plough in dry weather, we are aware, will change the green healthful appearance of its blades, assume a livid hue, and ultimately that the blades will become deprived of all moisture, but this is the effect of the injury done to the *roots*, and not because of the contiguity of the plants. In proof of this position, let the *cultivator* be used instead of the plough, and the stirring of the *earth* will produce a contrary result, as its capacity for attracting and absorbing the gases of the atmosphere will be greatly increased, while the earthy feeders—the roots of the plants—will not be disturbed in their integrity, but on the contrary receive an invigorated impetus from the pabulum thus drawn from the air.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE—DUTY ON COTTON YARN, STAVES, TURPENTINE, LARD AND LARD OIL, REPEALED IN ENGLAND.

The steamer Cambria, from Liverpool, has arrived at Boston, bringing advices to March 4. The news is of commercial importance, and the N. York market immediately felt the effects by an advance of ¼ to ½c. in cotton upon the prices of the day before, which were ¼ better than at the close of the preceding week.

American produce was in demand on the continent of Europe, as well as in England, and money was abundant.

The modification of the British tariff is hailed with lively satisfaction. There is a vast amount and variety of goods to be admitted free, among these are some that materially concerns the American market. Wilmer's News Letter says:

"Cotton yarn, linen yarn, and thrown silks are all to be admitted free of duty, and amongst other things we find a few rather important articles from the United States, particularly staves, turpentine, lard and lard oil. Of these the last will be peculiarly acceptable, as it forms an excellent substitute for sperm oil, and, owing to the increased demand for the latter, and to the inability of the fisheries to supply it, the price has so risen as to make it very expensive to manufacturers. The import of lard oil from the U. S., where it is now manufactured in great abundance, will, no doubt, be extensive as well as of other commodities named."

The European Times says:

"In the financial statement made by Sir Robt. Peel on the 14th Feb. besides the duties on cotton wool, coal, glass, auctions, and staves for casks, which he proposes totally to repeal, it is also proposed to abolish the whole duties on 430 miscellaneous articles, and the duty on sugar partially.

"There is no part of the new financial scheme which has given so much satisfaction as the abolition of the import duty on cotton wool. This tax has been keenly felt by the English manufacturer, for it saddled him, on the coarser description of goods, with ten and twelve per cent. more than his continental or American competitors, and in the same degree it has prevented him in the open markets of the world from competing with his active and energetic rivals. It was a tax on the productive power of the country, and every one rejoices that it has been swept away. The abolition of the duty on cotton will hardly be less popular in America, from which we derive nearly all our supply, for what little extraneous competition the manufacturer of the Northern States may sustain will be more than counterbalanced by the advantages accruing to the Southern planter."

The price of cotton at Liverpool, on 3d inst. advanced 1-4d per lb. and the market was very animated. The American provision market was dull in consequence of the reduction of the price of Irish pork, which had impeded the sale of American; but the supply of the former would soon be exhausted, when a better demand would be realized for the latter. Of Butter from the U. S there is none in the market. Cheese is in steady demand, and commands fair prices. Nevertheless, this branch of commerce is steadily on the increase, and at no distant day will form an important element in the exports from America.

The speech of Sir Robt. Peel, in his exposition of the changes contemplated in the Tariff, is considered a master-piece of statesmanship. The portion of more immediate interest to our readers, we quote:

"I now come to that article, which of all others is the most important to the manufacturing and commercial prosperity of this country. (loud cheers.) I come now to cotton wool—(hear, hear)—and the duty upon it. The present duty on cotton wool is, so far as the revenue is concerned, $\frac{5}{16}$ ths of a penny the pound weight; but as that duty is applicable to the whole amount of cotton wool imported, and as about one-fifth of the total amount of such cotton wool is unavailable for the purposes of manufacture, and is necessarily waste, the duty of course, presses with increased severity upon that portion of the whole amount which is capable of being used for manufactures. It is estimated, and I believe the estimate to be a reasonable one, that we ought to add $\frac{1}{16}$ th more to the $\frac{5}{16}$ ths, in order to calculate to the full amount of duty paid upon the whole of the cotton wool that is actually manufactured in this country. $\frac{6}{16}$ ths or $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of a penny per pound weight would, therefore, be the total amount of duty paid on cotton wool. Now, when the price of cotton wool is 4d a lb. on the average, $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of a penny per lb. is a duty of nine per cent. on the value of the raw material. If the price of cotton wool be, as it has been of late, not more than 3d a lb. $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of 1d per lb. is a duty amounting to not less than $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value of the raw material.

"This duty so levied falls with peculiar severity on the coarsest descriptions of cotton. Upon the finer muslins you can hardly estimate the amount of duty, it is so small; but the coarser the fabric, and the more it is in common wear, the higher is the amount of duty. Seeing and considering these things—seeing the amount of duty imposed upon the coarser fabrics—seeing the extent of competition to which they are exposed—seeing the importance of this manufacture to the commercial greatness of this country, we are prepared to advise the abolition of the duty upon cotton wool. (loud and long continued cheering.) The estimated loss to the revenue by the abolition of the duty on cotton wool—taking as a guide the amount received last year—will not be less than £680,000.—(hear, hear.) In respect, then, to the revenue derived from the customs duties, we do not propose to make any further alterations than those to which I have now referred. I am not sure whether or not greater popularity might have not been obtained by proposing other articles on which a reduction of the excise impost should be made; but I am satisfied that it is the duty of the executive government to take those articles which, whether there has been any clamour for a reduction of duty on them or not, are articles in respect of which any duty at all is open to the greatest objection." (Hear, hear.)

The aggregate revenue of Great Britain is put down at £53,1,00,000. The promised modifications in the tariff will take off some three millions or more from this aggregate, leaving enough however, for the annual expenditures of the Government, which are over forty nine millions sterling, including the interest on the public debt.

A new variety of Potato—Messrs. R. Sinclair, Jr. and Co. have just received 25 bushels of Potatoes, which are thus spoken of by one of the most respectable and extensive agriculturists of our State, residing near Ellicott's Mills, whose letter is now before us:

"The large potatoe I gave you, appeared in France in or about 1840, as a new variety; they sold at or near $20 a bushel; it is called the *Sommillier* potatoe—It is said to produce one hundred for one, if planted in a rich soil, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and hilled up twice or three times—It is said to be a good table potatoe."

Messrs. S. & Co. offer the lot on hand at $1.50 per bushel, at their warehouse, No. 62 Light street.

A Prolific Apple Tree.—Mr. Seth Levely of South Hartford, N. York, gathered the last season *forty* bushels of Greening apples, of a superior quality, from a single tree, which were worth 50 cents a bushel on the premises.

[Mr. George's cargo of Guano has been all sold; a portion of the N. York is expected here.—*Ed. Amer. Far.*]

A new course of Trade—We see by the Easton, Md. Gazette, that Capt. John Bartlett advertises "a strong and substantial Sea Schooner, of about 4,500 bushels burthen, now in complete order for sea," which is now ready to take in "Grain and many other products of Talbot county," to be disposed of at New York, Providence, or Boston, or further East. This is a new move, and if the experiment is found to be successful, will materially affect an important branch of the commerce of our port.

☞In some of the copies of Mr. Ellsworth's last Report, there is a clerical error, (says the Sun,) relating to Tobacco in Maryland—the omission of the millions, which occurred in transcribing. "It is stated that the crop was 25 per cent. less than in the previous year, which was 20,775,702 lbs. so that instead of merely 582,000 lb. it should be 15,582,000 lbs., and the footing of the column, and also on page 104, line 26 from the top, the aggregate amount should read 166,702,000 lbs., instead of 151,702,000 lbs."

From the Last Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

Observations communicated at the request of the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, by E. C. Herrick, librarian of Yale College, Conn.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

Concluded.

The Hessian fly is attacked by numerous foes, which, in various stages of its existence, destroy a large part of every generation. Whether it has, in its winged state, any enemies, except the ordinary destroyers of flies, I know not. The eggs, while lying on the leaves of the young plant, are visited by a very minute four-winged insect, (a species of platygaster,) which lays in them its own eggs. From later observation, it appears that, occasionally, as many as five or six eggs of this parasite are laid in a single egg of the Hessian fly. The latter egg hatches and becomes a pupa, as usual; but from the pupa case, instead of the Hessian fly, issues one or more of these minute parasites.

The pupæ, while imbedded in the stalk, are attacked by at least *three* different minute parasi s, (four-winged hymeaoptera,) which, boring through the sheath of the stalk, deposite their eggs in the body within; and the latter is finally devoured by the parasite larvæ. These are the principal means by which the multiplication of the Hessian fly is restrained within tolerable limits.

Although the loss annually sustained by the wheat-growers of this country, in consequence of the ravages of the Hessian fly, is severe, yet it is well nigh impossible to ascertain even its probable amount. As long since as 1800, Dr. S. L. Mitchell, of New York, affirmed that the "insect is more formidable to us than would be an army of twenty thousand Hessians." In 1804, President Dwight of Yale college, remarked that "this insect is feeble and helpless in the extreme, defenceless against the least enemy, and crushed by the most delicate touch; yet, for many years, it has taxed this country, annually, more, perhaps, than a million of dollars." At the present day, the amount of the injury inflicted probably far exceeds what it was forty years since; and to discover some feasible mode of exterminating the insect, or at least of arresting its ravages, is an object of great importance to this country.

Various remedial measures have, from time to time, been proposed; most of which I will here state.

1st. Steeping the seed wheat in elder juice, solution of nitre, boiling water, or other liquids; or rolling in lime, ashes or any other substance, in order to kill the eggs.—But as the eggs of the Hessian fly are not on the seed, they will never be hurt by such processes. So far as these means give vigor to the plant, they may be of some little service.

2d. Sowing seed obtained from places in which the insect has not made its appearance, (American Museum, iv, 47.)—This recommendation also assumes the error, that the eggs are laid on the grain, and will be found, as it has often proved, useless as it respects this insect.

3d. Abstaining rigidly throughout the whole grain-growing region of North America from planting wheat, rye, barley, or oats, for one, two, or three years, and thus to starve out the insect!—This plan might be effectual, but would obviously involve some inconveniences.

4th. Manuring the land very highly, so that the plants will grow vigorously, and be sooner out of the way of the insect, and also better able to resist it.—This proposal has some merit, but does nothing towards destroying the insect.

5th. Sowing some variety of bearded wheat, flint wheat, &c, supposed to have a harder and more solid stalk than common wheat, and better able to withstand the impression of the larvæ—A suggestion of some value, but, equally with 4th, leaves the insect unharmed.

6th. Fumigating the wheat field, and sprinkling the young wheat with infusion of elder and with other steeps.—If successful, which is quite uncertain, it is plain that these measures are impracticable on a large scale.

7th. Sowing winter wheat very late in the autumn, so that the fly shall have mostly disappeared before the plants are large enough to be attacked.—No doubt this plan is to some extent useful, but the wheat sown late is in great danger of perishing during the winter. The fly will of course attack it in the spring, yet one attack will do less damage than two.

8th. Sowing oats early in autumn on the intended wheat-field.—It is supposed the fly will lay its eggs on the plant; then let them be ploughed in, and the wheat sown. The fly having nearly exhausted itself on the oats, the wheat will suffer less. This plan may possibly be of some partial utility.

9th. Drawing a heavy roller over the young wheat both in autumn and spring.—This process must be useful in crushing many eggs and larvæ.

10th. Permitting sheep and other animals to graze the wheat-fields while the insects are laying their eggs—By these means, large numbers of the eggs will be devoured with the leaves.

11th. Burning the stubble immediately after harvest, and ploughing in the remains.—This is by far the most practicable and effectual mode of exterminating the insect, or, at least, of checking its increase. In the stubble are many pupæ of the fly, at this time completely in our power; if, in reaping, the stubble is left high, the fire would sweep rapidly over a field, and destroy nearly all the pupæ; the few which escaped the fire, would, by the plough, be buried so deep as to perish in the earth; mere ploughing in of the stubble must be highly useful. If the two recommendations last named were thoroughly put in practice over the whole country—not only upon wheat, but also on rye and barley, and any other plants attacked by the Hessian fly—the ravages of this insect would, in all probability, ere long, become scarcely worthy of notice.

It may not be improper, in this place, to state that the foregoing account of the habits of the Hessian fly is derived from my long continued observations, and that I have moreover endeavored to consult all the papers of any importance which have been published on the subject.

There are in the United States, besides the Hessian fly, several other insects which attack the wheat while in the field. Those persons who assert that the former lays its eggs on the grain in the spike or head, have undoubtedly mistaken for the Hessian fly some one of these other insects. The following brief notices of the more important of these enemies, I have abridged from the accounts comprised in Dr. T. W. Harris's "*Treatise on some of the insects of New England, which are injurious to vegetation;*" (Camb. 1842: 459 pages, 8vo.,) a work of great interest and value.

In it the inquirer will find a faithful digest of all the reliable information we have on the numerous insects which injure our plants, fruits, and trees; and, in addition, he will learn the means of defence, so far as any have been discovered. This book ought to be in the hands of every intelligent farmer and orchardist.

1. A grain moth (Angoumois moth—*Alucita cerealella*, Oliv.) probably the same as described by Colonel Carter, in the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, volume i, 1771: and by J. Lorin, in Mease's *Archives of Useful Knowledge*, volume ii, 1812. It is about three eighths of an inch long when its wings are shut. The upper wings are of a light brown satin color and lustre, covering the body horizontally above, but drooping a little at the sides. The lower wings and the rest of the body are ash-colored. The moth lays her eggs usually on the young and tender grain in the field; each caterpillar from these eggs selects a single grain, burrows into it, and remains concealed, devouring the meal within. Subjecting the grain to a heat of 167° Fahr., for twelve hours, in an oven, will kill the insect.

2 *The English wheat-fly* (*tipula tritici*, Kirby,) is a small orange colored two-winged gnat, which lays its eggs in the head of wheat while blossoming. The maggots from these eggs are without feet, tapering towards the head, at first perfectly transparent and colorless, but soon becoming orange-yellow; and when mature, are each about an eighth of an inch long. It is supposed they devour the pollen, and prevent the setting of the grain; the maggots fall from the spike to the earth, within which they undergo their final transformations. This insect (or one very similar to it) has done much damage in the northern States and in Canada for several years past; but no effectual mode of preventing the mischief, or of destroying the insect, appears to have been devised.

3. *The wheat caterpillar*—This is a span-worm of brownish color, with twelve feet—six near each end of the body. It feeds on the kernel in the milky state, and also devours the germinating end of the ripened grain. It is said to be found in the chaff when the grain is threshed. We have little certain knowledge concerning the parent insect or its transformations.

In addition to these three, there are probably other insects more or less injurious to our wheat crops. Much has been published in our journals relative to these depredators; yet their habits are imperfectly understood, and many of the accounts are confused and contradictory. It is greatly to be desired that all who have the opportunity should endeavor to make careful observations, and communicate them to the public.

These observations must be accompanied by accurate descriptions of the insect under examination, and in its various stages; otherwise, most of the labor will be spent in vain.

Clover Seed.

We would respectfully solicit the attention of our readers to the following, which we cut from the New England Farmer. It is on a subject of much practical importance to our farming friends, and one to which their attention cannot be too frequently or urgently called. Much of the complaint originating in the failure of the clover crop is, doubtless, attributable to sowing (through ignorance) *southern* instead of *northern* seed. We have frequently been applied to for some *test* whereby the two kinds might be discriminated, but we are aware of none that could be relied on as "*infallible*." We have heard it asserted that in appearance, the southern seed is whiter than the northern, and that its specific weight is somewhat less; how this is we do not know. Southern seed being unsaleable in Boston, *as such*, is often shipped for Maine, and hence to Boston, where it takes the cognomen of northern seed, and commands of course a ready sale.—*Maine Cult.*

Northern and Southern Seed.

One of our oldest and most respectable merchants, after reading a paragraph which we copied from the Maine Cultivator, respecting the comparative value of northern and southern Clover seed, wishes us to say, that when he was in trade he bought and sold large quantities of the various kinds of grass seeds, and that it was well known then that the southern Clover Seed was not suited for use in this climate. All that he could sell to New England farmers was brought from the State of New Hampshire and Maine. The southern seed was considered worse than none.

The above from the Boston Courier is in accordance with the opinion of many of our farmers. Our private opinion accorded with the above until within two or three years.—Within that period we have noticed, that though the northern gives a larger produce the first season, it does it at the expense of the herds-grass and red-top in years following.—We believe now, that where land is to continue in grass for three years, the produce will be as abundant, and the first year's growth will be finer and better, to use the southern than northern. It is the opinion of some of the *very best* farmers in the vicinity of the city, that the southern is the "only kind the farmers should ever sow." This opinion is extending: whether correct or not, is yet perhaps undetermined.

Our object in noticing the remarks in the Courier, is to say to the Editor and to his respectable informant, that an opinion, once universal, may not be sound; and that the opinion in question is losing its hold in the minds of many observing agriculturists.—After listening to the discussions upon this subject at the State House, and making inquiries of many whose experience is valuable, we have come to the conclusion that the one may be as profitable as the other, and therefore, for our own use the present season, have procured the southern seed because it comes much cheaper.

Observations on Sheep.

Mr. Editor:—Agreeable to intimation in a former number of the Ploughman a few more brief remarks on sheep will now be offered. It is not pretended what may here be said will be anything more than common-place, and perhaps is well known to every experienced wool-grower in the country. But as I love to talk about farming affairs, permit me. I trust my remarks will tend to no harm, *possibly*, to some good.

The greatest annoyance in keeping sheep on new lands, or rather in new settlements is to be apprehended from their *formidable* enemy the wolf. It is said a bell affixed to one sheep in every fifteen or twenty of a flock will tend greatly to protect them from their *savage* attacks. The wolf, it would seem by this, is intimidated at the sound of the "tinkling bell." The safest way, however, is to fold the flock every night in a secure and well *fortified* sheep-fold. They should, however, be turned out early in the morning and suffered to remain out late in the evening, for sheep love dearly to nip the grass while it is moist with dew.

Whoever keep sheep to any considerable extent, should by all means endeavor to lay in a liberal supply of roots or other provender for their winter store. A little green or other laxative food given them every day while confined to dry hay greatly improves their condition, especially the ewes with lamb. Some practice giving corn and other grain; but I had as lief have the same way with roots.

The sheep is an animal fond of change and variety. When allowed to range their "native hills," they are ever upon the trot in quest of something new—something nice and delicate—a nibble here and a nibble there, ever on the move when they feed. Pure herbage, pure water, pure air is the thing for them.

Clipping the locks about the thighs when they are turned to grass antecedent to shearing time, is approved of by some as they are apt to scour when shifted from dry food to grass. Perhaps it is worth attending to as it might save the trouble of tag-locks.

Perhaps some may think sheep require but little attention compared with other farm stock; it is not so; they require the utmost care and attention to keep them in health and good condition. They should daily be looked after and watched, in order to secure a suit profit in keeping them.

The editor remarks "sheep never succeed so well in large flocks as in small ones." This perhaps, may be owing partly to the carlessness and inattention of their shepherd. Many who keep sheep are culpably negligent of their welfare. However, I would not recommend the keeping more than one hundred in a flock. If a farmer has more than this, they should be divided and put out separate.

Respectfully, B. F. Wilber.

Butters Vale, Feb. 22, 1845.

Transplanting Trees.

Messrs. Editors,—I am gratified to perceive that among the many subjects treated of, in your columns, the subject of transplanting trees, both for use and ornament, has received a due degree of regard.

As I have myself been somewhat familiar of late, with the practical details of the operation, I will, with your permission, suggest a few rules which it may be well for those who are about commencing the "beneficent undertaking," to observe. It is generally inculcated, I believe, that the autumn is a much more suitable season for transplanting, than the spring; but the almost universal concurrence of opinion and precept, on this point, ought by no means to operate as a discouragement, where *circumstances* render it convenient, or more feasible to operate in the spring; nor do I conceive, indeed, that, admitting proper care be used in "selecting" and "setting," the liabilities to failure are greatly increased by its deferment, unless it be protracted until the actual intumescence or swelling of the *buds* from which are developed the leaves, denominated by physiologists, the "*lungs* of the living tree."

There are, indeed, many species of shrubs and even some few trees which survive the operation of transplanting after the incipient development of the leaf buds has commenced; but with fruit trees and with most of our indigenous forest trees, as the Maple, Oak, Elm and Ash, their removal to a new location is generally fatal.

In removing trees at this season, I have found that all pruning of the roots is unadvisable. As soon as the tree is lifted from its position—and this is an act that should be managed with the most consummate care, the roots should be carefully covered to prevent their drying. I have found that by immersing them in a mixture of earth, so much diluted with water as to give to the mass the consistency of paste, is of great benefit, and preferable to any other measure which it is practicable to adopt. I am no advocate for excessive pruning of the tops of trees at transplanting, but at this season the abscision of a few limbs seems to be indispensable to the health of the tree—if not indeed to its life. I generally, therefore, use the pruning knife sparingly, and by this means, and care in setting, I seldom lose a tree. Yours, &c.

Terraculturist.

York, March, 1845. [*Maine Cultivator.*

The Cattle Epidemic.

This pestilence is beginning to excite much apprehension in this country, so much so as to be taken up by the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, and several of the agricultural protection societies. At the meeting of the Highland Society last week, Professor Low said—

"The members were all, no doubt, aware that there at present prevailed an epidemic on the continent amongst cattle. He believed it originated in the marshy swamps of Hungary; but it was steadily and rapidly extending northward. The opinion of medical men was, that the disease was contagious: and he thought it was safest to act upon the supposition. The French Government had been eagerly urged to take some precautions to prevent the admittance of these animals. He thought, therefore, that the Directors should apply to the Board of Trade, that, if necessary, they might suspend the operation of that portion of the tariff which refers to the importation of German cattle, so long as the epidemic continues. This would be no injury to the consumer as the quantity of cattle hitherto imported had been very small, while the injury which might be inflicted by the importation of diseased cattle would be enormous." (*Hear, hear.*)

The following extract is from the report read at the annual meeting of the Sussex Agricultural Protection Society:—

"Your committee have lately had brought before their notice the fact of a most fatal disease raging among the cattle on some parts of the continent, and your committee have taken measures that the existence of such malady should be brought before the notice of the Board of Trade, with the view that that board should take such steps as to prevent the landing of cattle so diseased."—*Scotch pap.*

It is to be hoped that while this epidemic shall prevail on the continent of Europe that no importations of cattle or stock of any kind will be made into our country.

Spirits of Turpentine used in Making Candles.

Mr. Editor:—Taking the hint from a late number of the Ploughman, my "better half" tried the experiment of dipping her candle wicks in spirits of turpentine before making the candles, and found it quite an improvement. I mentioned this fact that it might be tried by others to their advantage, which I have no hesitancy in affirming will be found to be the case. The saving as I reckon it, is forty or fifty per cent; besides we find the candles emit a clearer, brighter light.

Remember the wicks are to be made about half the usual size, dipped in spirits of turpentine and dried in the sun. Try it, ye that count it worth your while to save the *pennies*, and let us hear from you if it be not so.

Respectfully, B. F. Wilber.

Butters Vala, Feb. 15, 1845.

Cure for a Felon.—Take a piece of salt, the size of a nut, and roast it in the ashes;* and pulverize it; then take a piece of hard soap about the same size, and a few drops of turpentine, and mix to the consistency of salve, and apply it, and it will extract the felon.—*Boston Cult.*

*The roasting of the Salt in the ashes may be dispensed with we should think; as we are not very certain but that the roasting of the salt has as much to do in the cure as it has in administering the government of India—*Ed. Am. Farmer.*

PORT TOBACCO, March 21st, 1845.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR: I was very much pleased at reading an article in your paper of the 12th inst. on the Soiling of Cattle and Composting Manures. I think as you do, that by pursuing the course recommended in that article one might increase his manures to almost any extent. It is the very thing I have been looking for—a system for making compost manure—But why not, in the place of earth, as you have recommended, substitute marsh mud? or is that good enough manure of itself? I have been farming for the last four years on rented land, at a very high rate of rent, and could consequently give but little attention to raising manure, beyond what I wanted for my tobacco land. In fact, there was nothing to be gained by raising more, for as the tenant raises the land, so also does the landlord raise the rent beyond even the increased value of the land. I have at last purchased a small farm, bounded on one side by a creek where may be had any quantity of marsh mud and sea ore, both of which are pretty easy of access, and I wish to know of you the best way of using the former; the latter I know acts very finely upon corn. Would it be best to be thrown up in a large heap in the summer or fall to undergo the action of the winter's frost? by treating it thus, it becomes like ashes, and I should suppose would improve the land wherever it is applied. I know nothing whatever of chemistry, and consequently have to rely upon plain common sense communications, such as the one before mentioned. I hope, however, with such materials as I have and can get, with the aid of your valuable paper, to be able to improve the quality of my land, the soil of which is now good and naturally rich. Any thing touching the use of marsh mud will be very gratifying to a SUBSCRIBER.

Remarks by the Editor—Marsh mud forms a most excellent basis for the compost, and where *salt* is better than where it is *fresh* marsh. Instead of throwing it up in *heaps*, as suggested by our correspondent, we would spread it over our barn and cattle yards in the fall to receive the benefit of the voidings of the cattle. *Fresh* marsh mud should always have the vegetable acid neutralized before being used. This can be done by marl, lime or ashes, or indeed common salt.

CRANBERRIES.—Mr. Fuller, of Deerfield, informs the N. Hampshire Herald that he had about two and a half acres of cranberries, from which he gathered the past season 29 barrels.—The year previous he got from the same ground one barrel only; but the year before that he gathered eighty barrels! He employs children to pick them at an expense of twenty-five cents per bushel.—His fruit is of the first quality, large and ripe, and sells in market for $10 per barrel. At one-third of this price they would be a profitable crop.

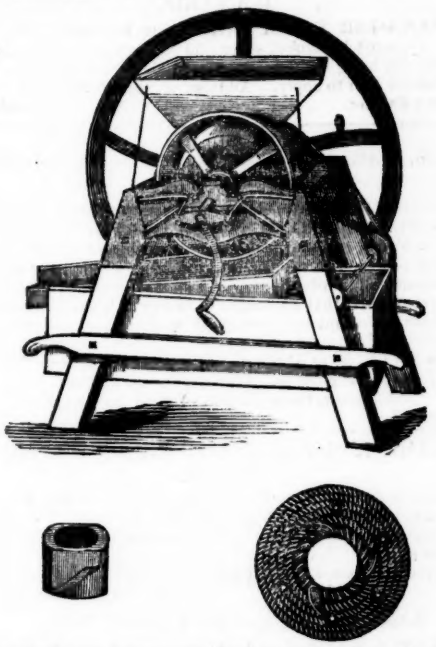
There is much marsh land that is now the fruitful sources of disease, and yield nothing, which might by draining be converted into profitable cranberry patches.—*Ed. Am. Farmer.*

THE FRUIT—As we have had severe frosts and ice during the four days immediately following the 17th of the month, and the fruit buds were in a state of great forwardness, we are apprehensive that considerable injury has been done to fruit trees. If our fears should be realized, the supply of fruit, the present season, will be considerably lessened; but as no one can penetrate the veil of the future, and all are in the hands of "Him who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," it behooves us to await his pleasure with a christian spirit, and, come what may, to bow submissively to his will.

HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

Our esteemed friend of the *Southern Planter*, among his many other notable employments, manufactures *Horse Power and Threshing Machines*, and we are gratified to find by the last number of his excellent journal that they meet with the approbation of the wheat growers. Mr. Christopher S. Roane, who bought one with which he has got out his crop of wheat, considers it decidedly the best he has ever seen, and better adapted to farmers who make from 100 to 1500 bushels of wheat, than any machine he has ever used. He believes he can get out 150 bushels a day, if the wheat be in good order for threshing. The Horse Power and Threshing Machine complete, in Richmond is $120.

SINCLAIR, JR. & CO'S CORN & COB CRUSHER.



The above cut represents Sinclair & Co's new Corn Mill which is admirably adapted for plantation use, or as a Maryland planter says of them, "every planter having this useful machine becomes his own miller." They grind coarse or fine meal with equal facility, perfection and despatch, at the rate of 2½ or 3 bushels per hour.

When the screen is attached (as shewn in the centre of the cut) and fine meal is required to be ground, it will be necessary to drive the Mill by horse-power, (say 2 horses;) coarse meal for horses may be ground by 2 men with good success.

The grinding plates which are made of the hardest composition metal, will last about 2 years without renewing; after they are worn smooth new ones may be put on without difficulty. A feeder is attached to the axle which is intended to pass the grain into the plates at regular intervals. The feeder is important and obviates the difficulty and objection to Cast Iron Mills generally. Price, with one sett extra plates $40

☞ The feeder and grinding plate (as above) are represented separate from the mill.

The above cut represents Sinclair & Co's. Corn and Cob Crusher, which is admirably adapted for plantation use, the construction is very simple, compact, and not easily put out of order. The grinding plates are made of the hardest composition metal, which will last from two to three years. After they are worn smooth new plates may be substituted without difficulty; on the axle is attached a strong spiral knife, which cuts the cob in small pieces, preparatory to entering the plates. Price with one sett extra plates $30

☞ The knife (as above;) the grinding plates similar to that of the Mill

GROUND LIMESTONE.

Pulverized Limestone, a good manure for grass, or to use with Guano, for sale at 25 cents per bushel, in lots to suit purchasers, by WILLIAM CHILD,
mh 5 4* No. 78 South st. Bowly's whf.

BALTIMORE MARKET, March 26

Beef, Balt. mess,	9a	Butter, Glades, No. 1,	13
Do. do. No.1,	8a	Do. do. 2,	7a11
Do. prime,	7a	Do. do. 3,	5a7
Pork, mess	12a	Do. Western 2,	6a
Do. No. 1	9½	Do. do. 3,	5a6
Do. prime	10	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1,	a7¼
Do. cargo,	a	Do. do. 2,	none
Bacon, hams, Ba.lb	7½a8	Do Western, 1,	7¼a
Do. middlings, "	6a	Do. do. 2,	5a5½
Do. shoulders, "	5½a	Do. do. bls 1,	6a6¼
Do. asst'd, West.	6	Cheese, casks,	6
Do hams,	7½a8	Do. boxes,	5a8½
Do. middlings,	5¾	Do. extra,	12a15
Do. shoulders,	5½a		
COTTON—			
Virginia,	9a10	Tennessee, lb.	
Upland,	6¾	Alabama,	6½a7
Louisiana,	6¾	Florida,	10a12
North Carolina,	10a11	Mississippi	
LUMBER—			
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10
S. Carolina do	10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00
MOLASSES—			
Havana, 1st qu. gl	30a31	New Orleans	26a28
Porto Rico,	29¾a	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28
English Island,		Sugar Houpe,	28a36
SOAPS—			
Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3½a4½
brown & yell'w	4½a5½		
TOBACCO—			
Common	2 a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6½a 8	Rappahannock,	
wrappery, suitable		Kentucky,	3 a
for segars,	8a13	St. Domingo,	13 a11
Yellow and red,	7a10	Cuba,	15 a38
PLASTER PARIS—			
Cargo, pr ton cash	3.50a	Ground per bbl.	11.2a
SUGARS—			
Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	a
Porto Rico,	6.75a	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	5a 5.75	Lump, lb. c.	
FLOUR—We quote			
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.			$4.37a
Do. City Mills,			4.31a4.37
Do. Susquehanna,			
Rye, first			3.18a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.			2.25
Do. per hhd.			11.75
GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, bu	105a112	Peas, black eye,	50a55
" best Va red	95a105	Clover seed, store	$4.12
" ord. to pri. Md	85a105	Timothy do	24.a2.50
Corn, white,	42a	Flaxseed, rough st.	1.25
" yellow Md.	44a	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25
Rye, Md.	64a65	Ship Stuff, bus.	20a
Oats, Md.	25a	Brown Stuff,	15a
Beans,	110	Shorts, bushel,	10a
FEATHERS—perlb.			31a
COFFEE—			
Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a12
P. Rico & Laguay.	5½a6¾	Rio,	6½a7¼
St. Domingo,	5¾a 6	Triage,	3½a 4¼
CANDLES—			
Mould, common,	a10	Sperm,	30a31
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65
Dipped,	a 9		

Tobacco. The market is less active this week, owing to the fact that the rec'ts of Maryland are not of the qualities wanted by shippers, and where sales are effected a slight reduction is in most cases submitted to. The better kinds, ranging from $5 to $7, are wanted. We continue former quotatio's which are barely sustained, viz: Inferior and com. $2a$3; mid. to good $3,50a5; good $6a7,50; and fine $8a14. The demand for Ohio Tobacco is also limited, and our quotations are alm't nominal, viz. common to mid. $3a4,50; good $5a6; fine red and wrappery $6,50a10; fine yellow $7,50a$10; and extra wrappery $11a$13. We hear of nothing doing in Kentucky Tobacco. The inspections of the week are 801 hhds. Maryland; 97hds. Ohio; 45 hhds. Kentuc'y; and 3 hhds. Virginia—total 946 hhds.

Cattle.—On Thurs., there were 130 head offered, and a part sold at $2,37a$3,25, but the quality was not of the best.

Hogs. The demand is rather limited at $4,-75a$5 per 100 lbs.

1000 APPLE TREES FOR SALE.

Just received from Samuel Grey's Nursery in Chester County Pennsylvania, 1000 young thrifty Apple Trees, of assorted and choice varieties, which will be sold very cheap.

Immediate application is necessary, as now is the time for planting them. J. S. EASTMAN.
de 4 Pratt Street.

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street. P. S. CHAPPELL, or,
WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheayness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturess living out of this state on reasonable terms. may 1

DEVON BULL FOR SALE.

He is of the best breed, very gentle, 4 to 5 years old. The owner having another for his own service, has no use for him, and he will be sold a bargain. Apply at this office. de 18

HAUTERIVE'S CHEMICAL SOLUTION,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF

Wheat and other Seeds.

The subscriber being the only possessor in the U. States, of the recipe for preparing HAUTERIVE'S CHEMICAL SOLUTION, for which the Society of Encouragement and Agriculture of France, after testing the value of it for three consecutive years, through a commission composed of Scientific Agriculturists and Chemists and after their favorable report, awarded the inventor a premium of 3 000 francs, and a gold medal.

The stimulating power of the ingredents composing this Solution, is such, that by steeping the Seed in it, the effect is not only to accelerate the germination, but to render the Vegetation more vigorous, by its useful action as a hygroscopic; the gaseous emanations of carbonic acid, and carbonated hydrogen, nourish the plant, and make it more productive to the Farmer, by preventing rust and the attacks of insects.

The subscriber is of the firm opinion, that cotton planters may derive great benefit by soaking the Seed in the Solution; by so doing, the plants would be protected from the bad effects of insects, and *it will hasten the crop at least* 10 *or* 12 *days*—the soaking to last only three hours.

Extract of a letter from JOHN S. SKINNER, ESQ., *dated February* 15, 1845.

Your solution was tried, not by me, but by my son, F. G. Skinner; the Wheat he steeped in it, was sowed very late, yet he says the effect is very apparent and highly beneficial But you need have no better recommendation than Col. N. Goldsborough, who is known to be a farmer of nice discrimination and accurate judgement, and withal, would not flatter Neptune for his trident. I shall recommend the trial of the Solution to all my friends, next Spring, for their Oats, Corn, &c.

Col. N. GOLDSBOROUGH writes March 6th, 1845, three bushels were seeded in stiff white oak land, and here I have every reason to be well satisfied with the experiment; the Wheat came up three days earlier, and grew with astonishing vigor, and has maintained a superiority over the adjacent Wheat, which was brined and limed and seeded the same day in land of the same quality. It has constantly appeared thus far as if the land in which the Wheat steeped in the Solution was seeded had been manured, and the other not; whereas the whole was dressed the preceding Spring with barn yard manure, &c.

Commodore JONES, U. S. NAVY, writes: "As to the effects of the Solution on the growing crop, &c. I think very favorable. It has added much to the appearance as well as to growth, &c. (Order, double the quantum used last Fall.")

Many other "opinions" can be seen by calling upon the Agent. We cite the above as from gentlemen well known, and on whom great reliance can be placed.

F. W. SWEENY,
No. 54 Buchanan's Wharf,

Is appointed my Sole Agent, for the disposal of the Chemical Solution,—to whom all orders can be addressed.

☞ Price $3 for Half, and $5 for Whole Barrels.

L. MONTHROP.

Baltimore, March 26th, 1845. 4*

SALE OF FULL-BLOODED NORMAN HORSES.

The subscriber having relinquished Farming, will offer at Public Vendue, at his Farm in Moorestown, Burlington County, N. Jersey, nine miles from Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 20th of May next, his entire Stock of NORMAN HORSES, consisting of two Imported Stallions, "Diligence" and "Bonaparte," two Imported Mares—three full-blooded Stud Colts, one, two and four years old—two Fillies by "Diligence," from a half-blood Canadian Mare, three and four years old, and one Filly four years old, by "Diligence," from a well-bred English Mare, broke and kind in harness.

The undersigned deems it unnecessary to speak at large of the qualities of these horses, so much having been said of this particular importation (which is believed to be the only one ever made to the United States,) in all the principal Agricultural papers. In a few words they are the *Canada* Horse, on a larger scale, combining the form, activity and hardihood of that well known race, with greater size and strength. "Diligence" has been a remarkably successful Stallion; he has been exhibited at the Fairs of the Pennsylvania and New York Agricultural Societies, where he was not entitled to compete for the premiums, but received the highest encomiums from the Committees. At the Fair of the American Institute, in New York city in October last, he received the Silver Medal of the Institute.

It is expected that a large number of the Colts of "Diligence" will be on the ground on the day of Sale, some of which, no doubt may be purchased. EDWARD HARRIS.

ma 26 3t

AULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS.

Just received by the steam ship Hibernia our usual supply of first rate ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, consisting in part of the various kinds of Cabbage; Cauliflower; Brocali; Peas; Beans; Lettuce; Carrot; Parsnip; Radish, Beets, &c. &c. It is a fact well known to every gardener of experience that first rate English Garden Seeds produce incomparable better crops and of finer flavor than can be obtained from Seeds raised in this climate; and as we receive these Seeds direct from the growers, who are gentlemen of undoubted respectability and experience, there never has been or will be any mistake or deception in quality or kinds of seed. The present lot are in remarkable fine condition, having been on the water only 15 days. For sale wholesale and retail by

SAML. AULT & SON,
N. W. corner Calvert and Water sts.

mh 26 4t

A SITUATION AS MANAGER,

Is wanted by a middle aged man, with a small family, who is acquainted with the various branches of Agriculture both in this country and Scotland, such as liming, draining, cropping, and raising of Stock in general.—His wife is capable and willing to undertake the care of a dairy The best references can be given, as to his capacity and integrity. Further particulars can be given by the editor of the American Farmer. 4t*

WANTED,

A MANAGER FOR A FARM about five miles from Baltimore. He must be honest, sober and industrious, and unless the applicant can bring undoubted testimonials to those qualities, it will be useless for him to apply. Address A. B. at the office of the American Farmer. 3t mh 19

Pulverization. *Decomposition.*

A. G. MOTT, corner of Exeter and Forest streets sole agent for the sale of the "BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty & Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade,

Prices from $7.50 to $13, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry."

mh 5 tf

BARNABY & MOOER'S, AND PROUTY & MEARS' PLOWS.

I have a number of the celebrated Barnaby & Mooers' Plows for sale, at a considerable reduction from former rates. This plow is highly approved of by many who have used it, and who know how to handle it.

Also, the premium Plow of Prouty & Mears, so universally admired. je 26 S. SANDS, Farmer office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A DAIRY-MAN.

A gentleman in Carlisle, Pa. wishes to engage with a competent person to take charge of a Dairy and Truck Farm on shares—The farm is of 60 to 70 acres, partly within the borough, in excellent order; there is no opposition to the dairy, and the only one to the truck business is from a borough 20 miles off. The stock of every description will be furnished—there is a fine stock of Cows and Horses, and all the apparatus for carrying on the business, and excellent dwelling, barn, stabling, and root cellar. Nothing would be required of the person engaging except the labor, and he ought to have about $200 in cash. Apply to the editor of the American Farmer, if by letter, post paid. None but those who can produce unquestionable reference as to charactor and qualifications need apply. fe 26

PRICE 100 DOLLARS.

Reaping machines simplified, and their durability very greatly increased, will cut as fast as any 1 made prior to 1841; two horses are geared abreast, and are relieved from the once objectionable weight, and the draught is very much diminished. The value of this late improvement has been tested by Wm. Butler and Jacob Staley, of Shepherdstown, Va. who if applied to will give it the highest character.

The large Reapers are made as usual at $170—medium size will be made to order.

My Corn and Cob Crusher, so well known in the South, stands unrivalled—price $25 to $35. OBED HUSSEY.

Baltimore, Jan. 7, 1845. ja 9

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheap to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans. Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,

Corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 30 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

LANDRETH'S SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Landreth's Garden Seeds, (fresh and genuine) to wholesale purchasers, at quite reduced prices. Catalogues in pamphlet form, containing useful knowledge in the cultivation of vegetables, distributed gratis. Every person having a garden should have one of them.

ALSO IN STORE,

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements, embracing almost every useful implement required by farmers and planters, which will also be sold at very reduced prices. His stock of Plows and Plow Castings he believes to be equal to any in the country, either as to variety, quality of materials or workmanship.

A few second hand Plows taken in exchange, will be sold very cheap.—Ohio Grindstones, small size, a superior article.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,
fe 26 Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

A SITUATION AS MANAGER OF A FARM,

Is wanted by an active Man who has had considerable experience in his business in every branch, including the breeding and raising of stock generally—He can give satisfactory references, and will devote his utmost abilities and energies to the service of his employer. Enquire of the Editor of the American Farmer.

fe 20 4t*

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for $5, or ten barrels for $15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to

D. K. MINOR, Agent.

A supply now on hand from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by

SAML. SANDS,
je 19 office of the Farmer, Baltimore

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned *successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co.* are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for *rendering lard*, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and *soap making*, and for many other purposes, for all of which they are now in *successful* operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of *two thirds*, and in many instances *fully three fourths*—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

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